

Please amend the application as follows:

In the Specification

Please replace the paragraph at page 10, line 24 through page 11, line 6 with the following paragraph:

Mammals which can be treated or diagnosed according to methods described herein include, but are not limited to, primates (e.g., humans), cows, sheep, goats, horses, dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, rats, mice or other bovine, ovine, equine, canine, feline, rodent or murine species. A mammal to be treated can be at risk for a metastatic condition, either genetically (e.g., through heredity) or environmentally, or the mammal can have one or more non-metastatic tumors. For example, be administered to a mammal having a metastatic condition to inhibit further metastasis. The mammal may be at risk for or currently have one or more non-metastatic conditions selected from the group consisting of melanoma, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, bone cancer, throat cancer, brain cancer, testicular cancer, liver cancer, stomach cancer, pancreatic cancer, and combinations thereof. Thus, the described treatment can be administered prophylactically or therapeutically. The described treatment can also be administered to a mammal having a metastatic condition to inhibit further metastasis.

Please replace the paragraph at page 31, lines 14 through 25 with the following paragraph:

Fibronectin is an extracellular glycoprotein that serves as a ligand for the integrin family of cell adhesion receptors. RhoC is a member of the Rho GTPase family that has been shown to regulate numerous cellular functions, most notably cytoskeletal organization in response to extracellular factors (van Aelst and D'souze-Schorey, 1997). Thymosin $\beta 4$ is an actin-sequestering protein that regulates actin polymerization that has not been directly implicated in metastasis. Other regulators of the cytoskeleton also appear on the list, including ESTs for α -actin 1 and α -centractin, and α -catenin, an intracellular component of cadherin-mediated cell-cell adhesions. Cadherins are linked to the actin-based cytoskeleton through α -catenin (Ranscht, 1994). The altered expression of so many genes whose products regulate the actin cytoskeleton either directly or indirectly suggests an important role for cytoskeletal organization in tumor metastasis.